

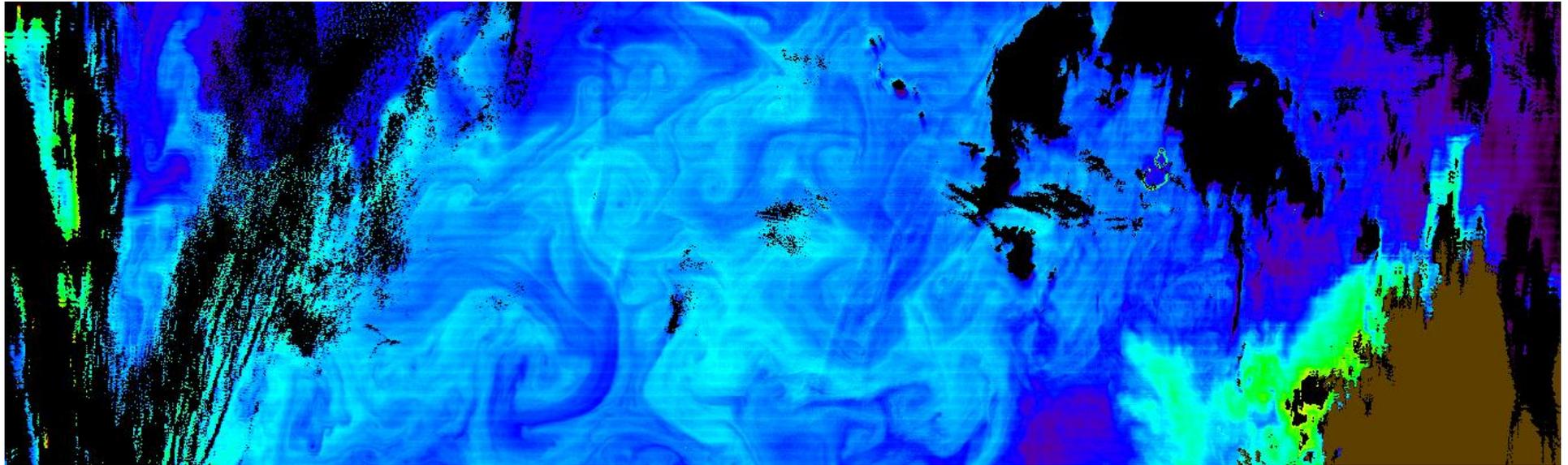
Detector-to-Detector Residuals in MODIS Aqua calibration coefficients

Gerhard Meister¹, Ewa Kwiatkowska²

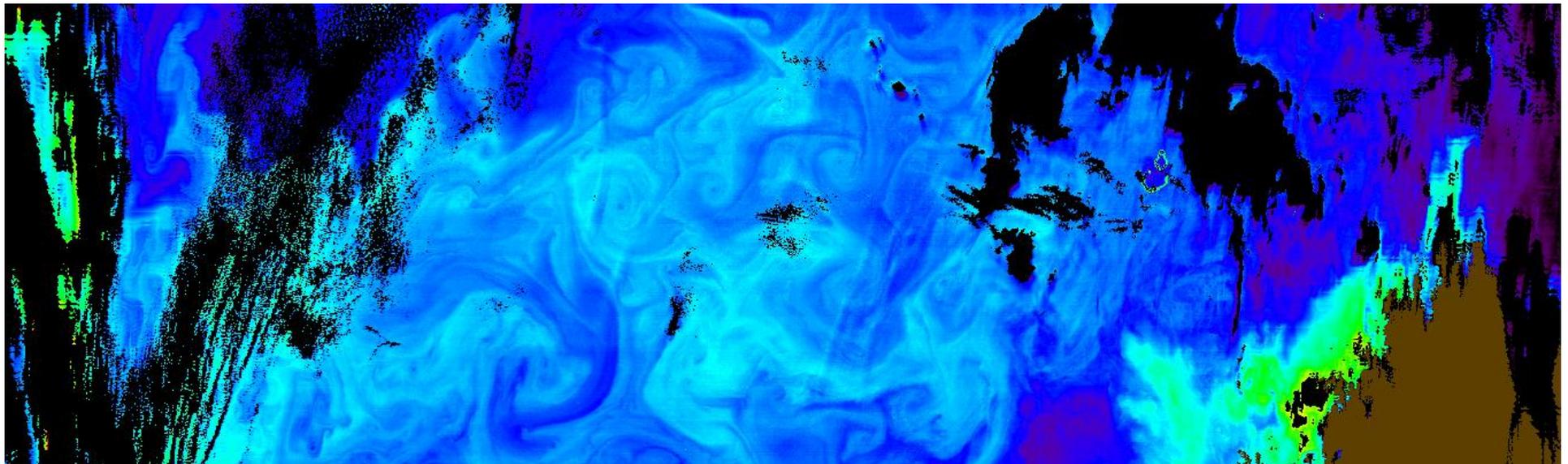
1: Futuretech Corp., 2: SAIC

Acknowledgements: MCST, OBPG

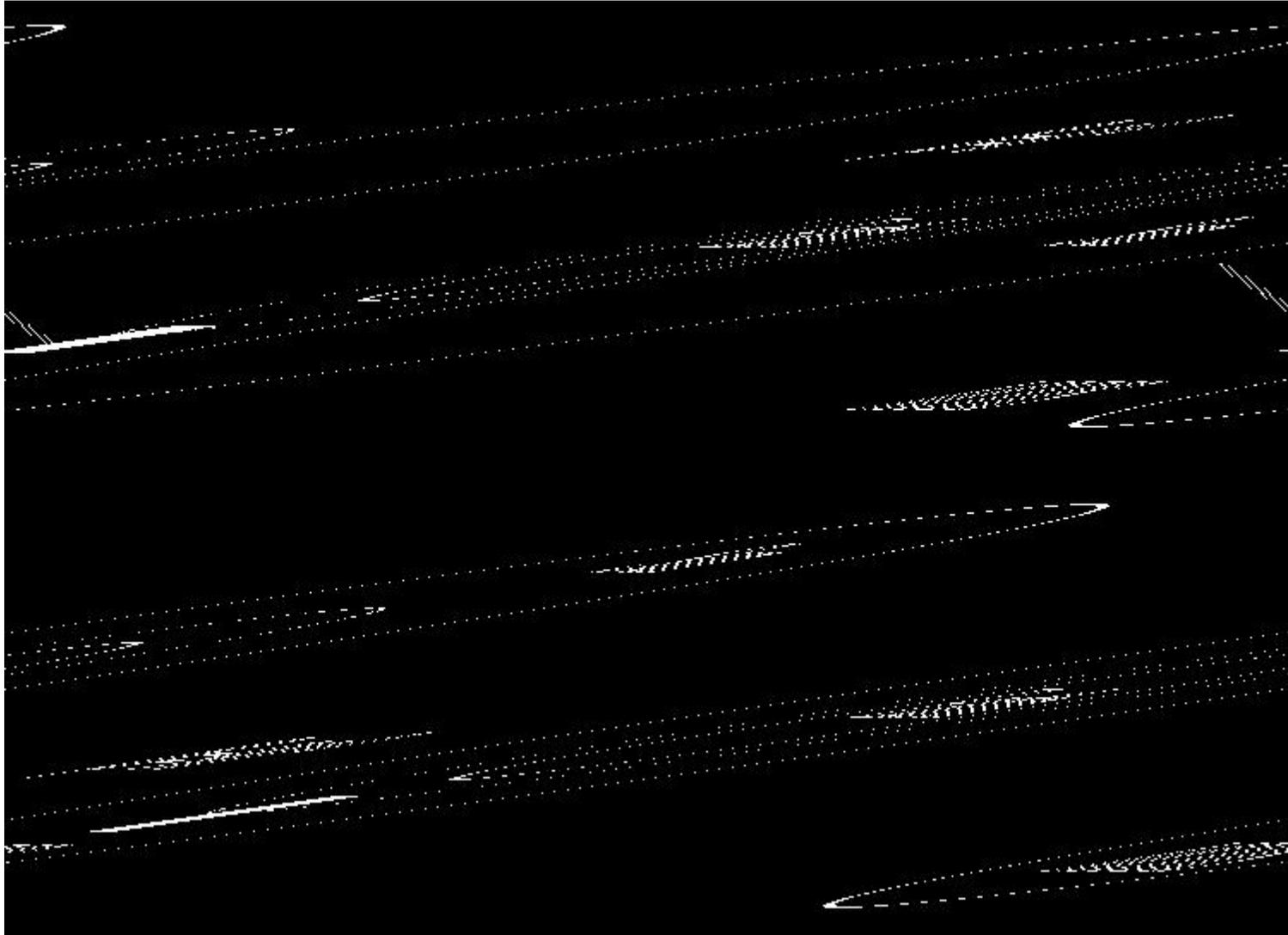
MODIS Aqua nLw 412nm, before correction:



After correction:



'Sun-yaw' or beta angle



MODIS SD Measurement Setup (Waluschka et al., 2004)

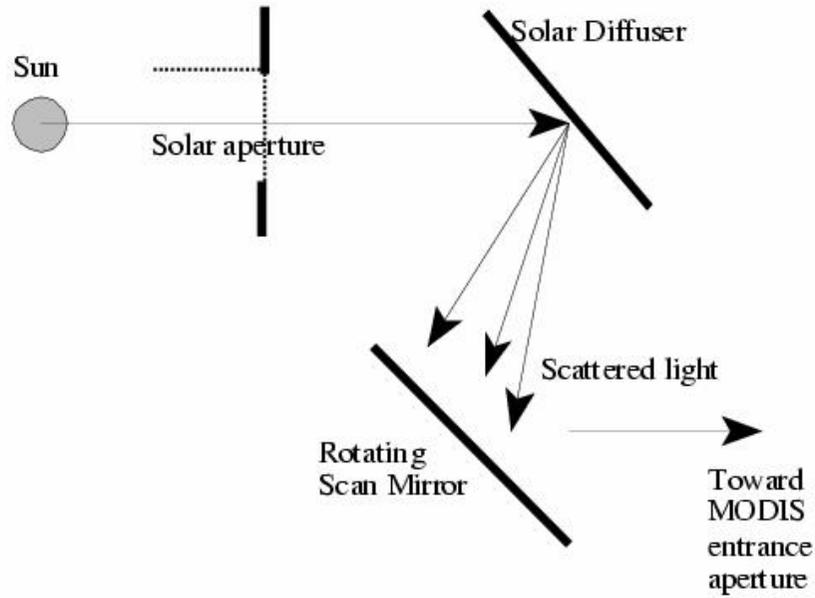


Fig. 4: Light path

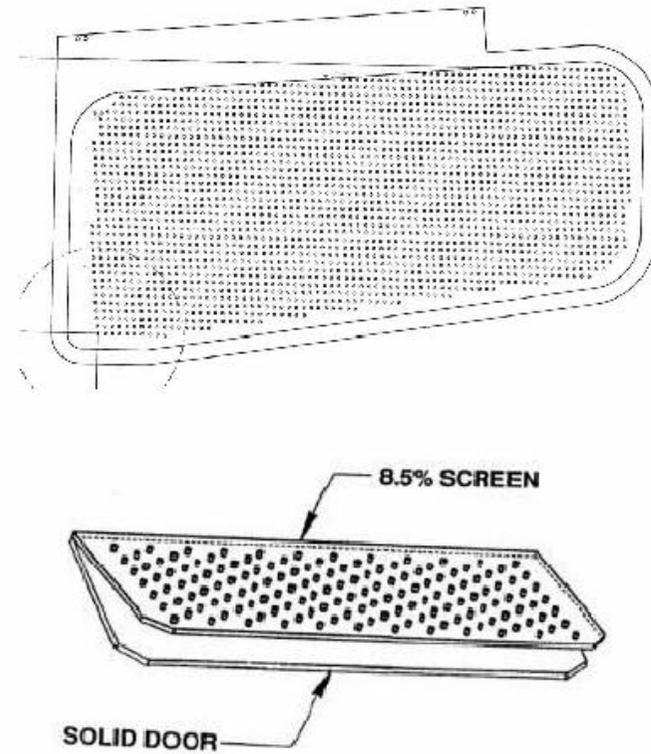


Fig. 5: Attenuation screen

Part 1:
Results from on-orbit SD
measurements with ocean bands

Next slide: m1 measurements

- Provided by MCST
- Not used in calibration LUTs
- Calculated with:

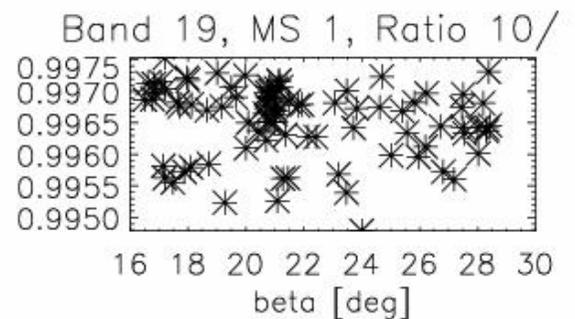
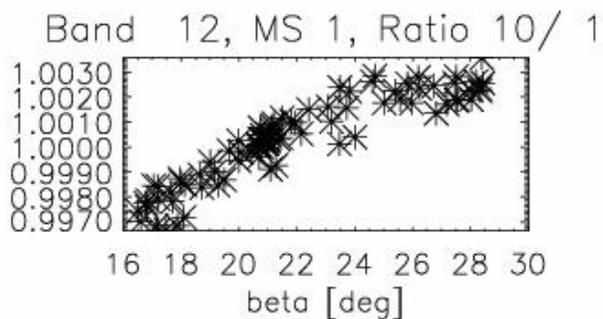
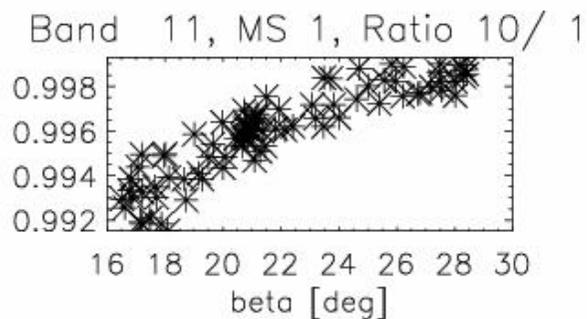
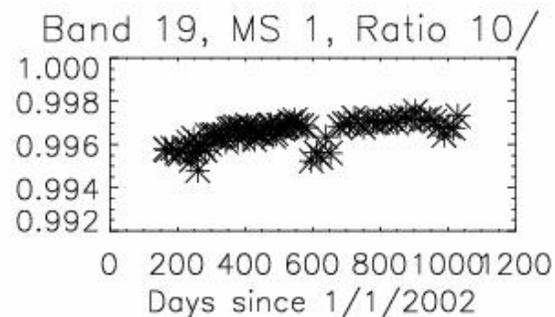
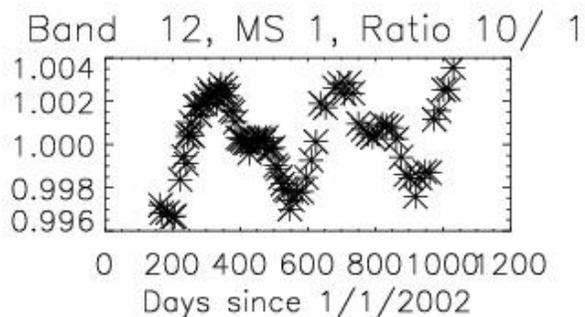
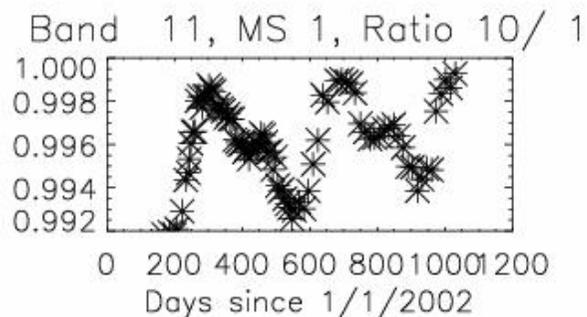
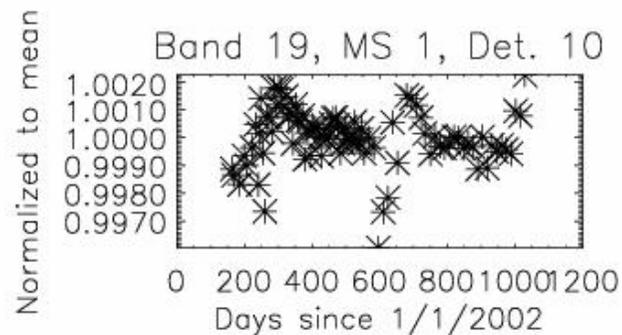
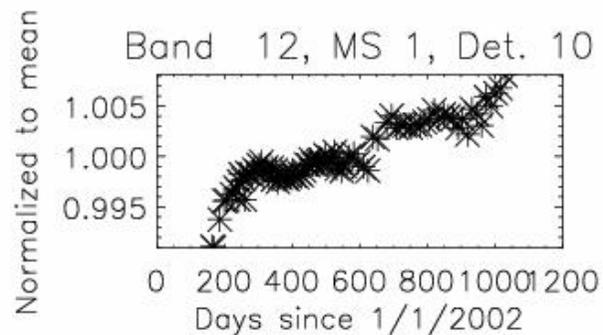
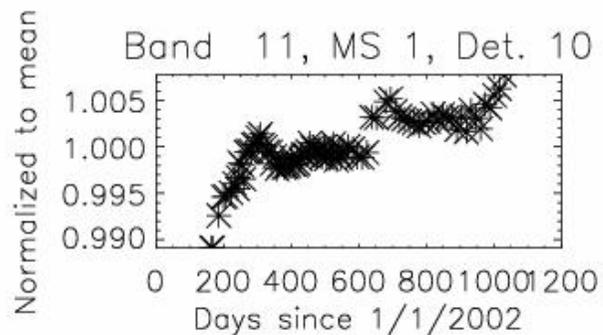
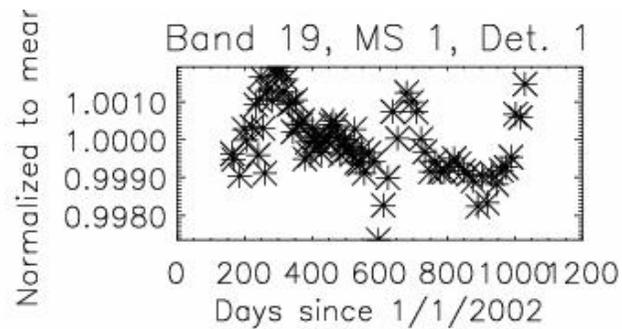
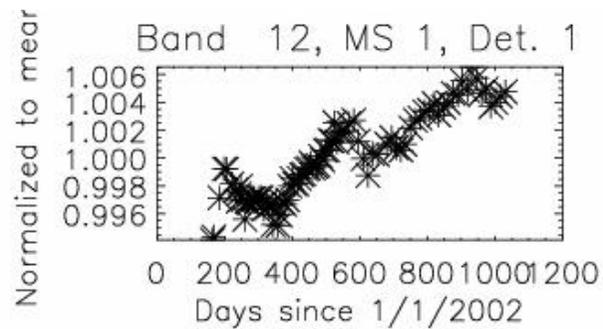
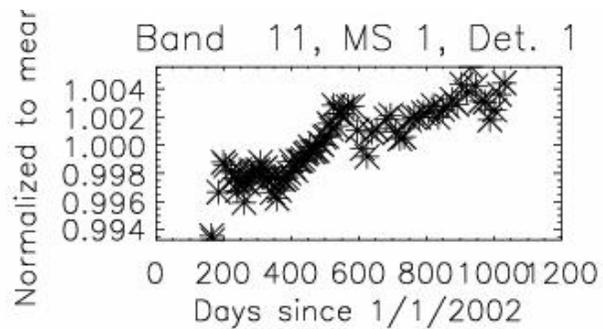
$$m1 = \text{BRF} * \cos \theta * \Gamma * \Delta / (\text{dn}^* * d_{\text{ES}}^2)$$

Γ = vignetting function from SD screen

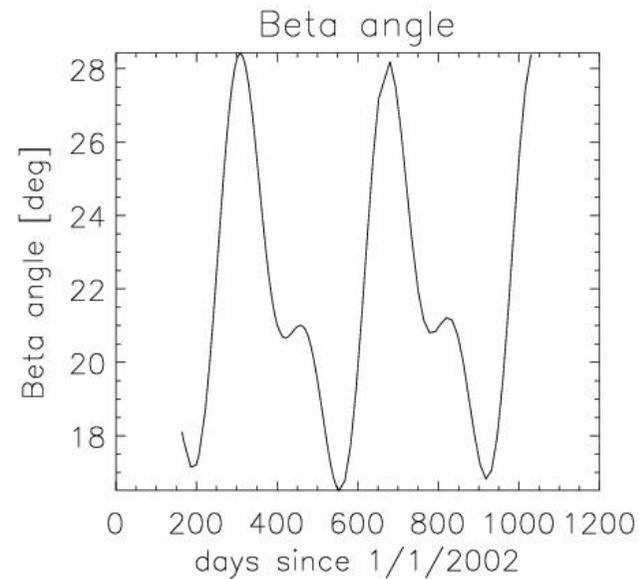
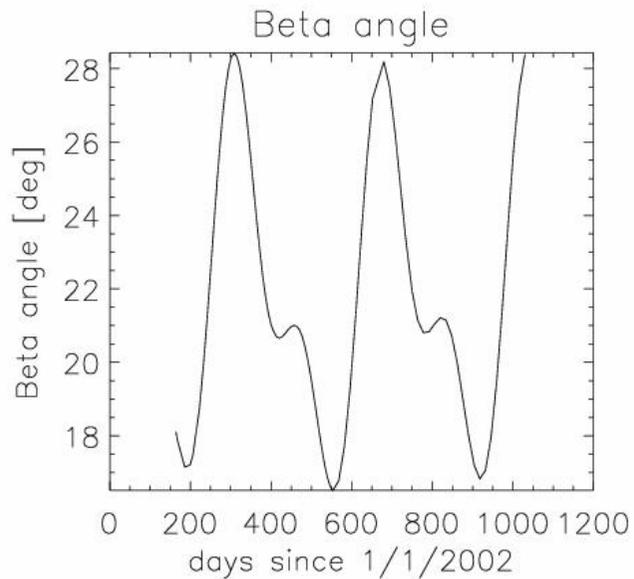
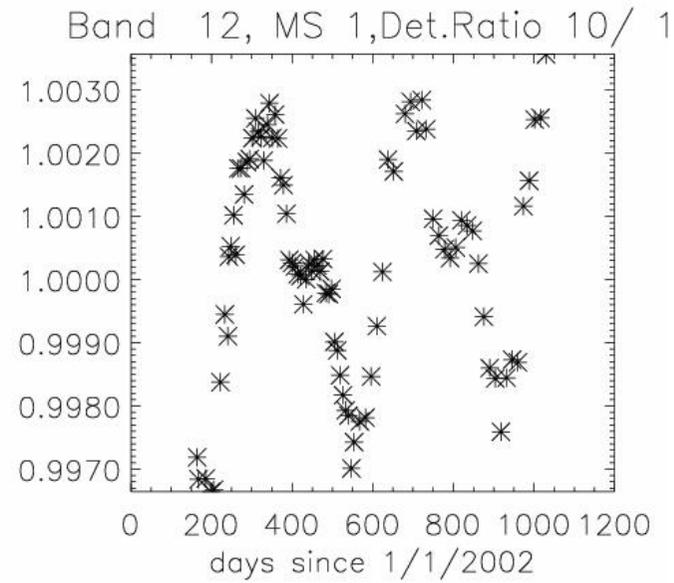
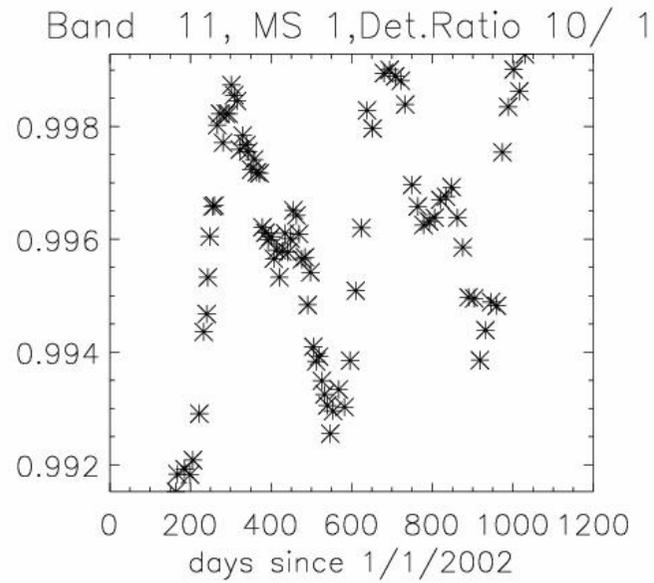
Δ = SD degradation measured by SDSM

dn^* = measured counts minus dark current (temperature corrected)

d_{ES} = distance Earth-Sun



Pattern related to beta angle:



MODIS Focal Planes

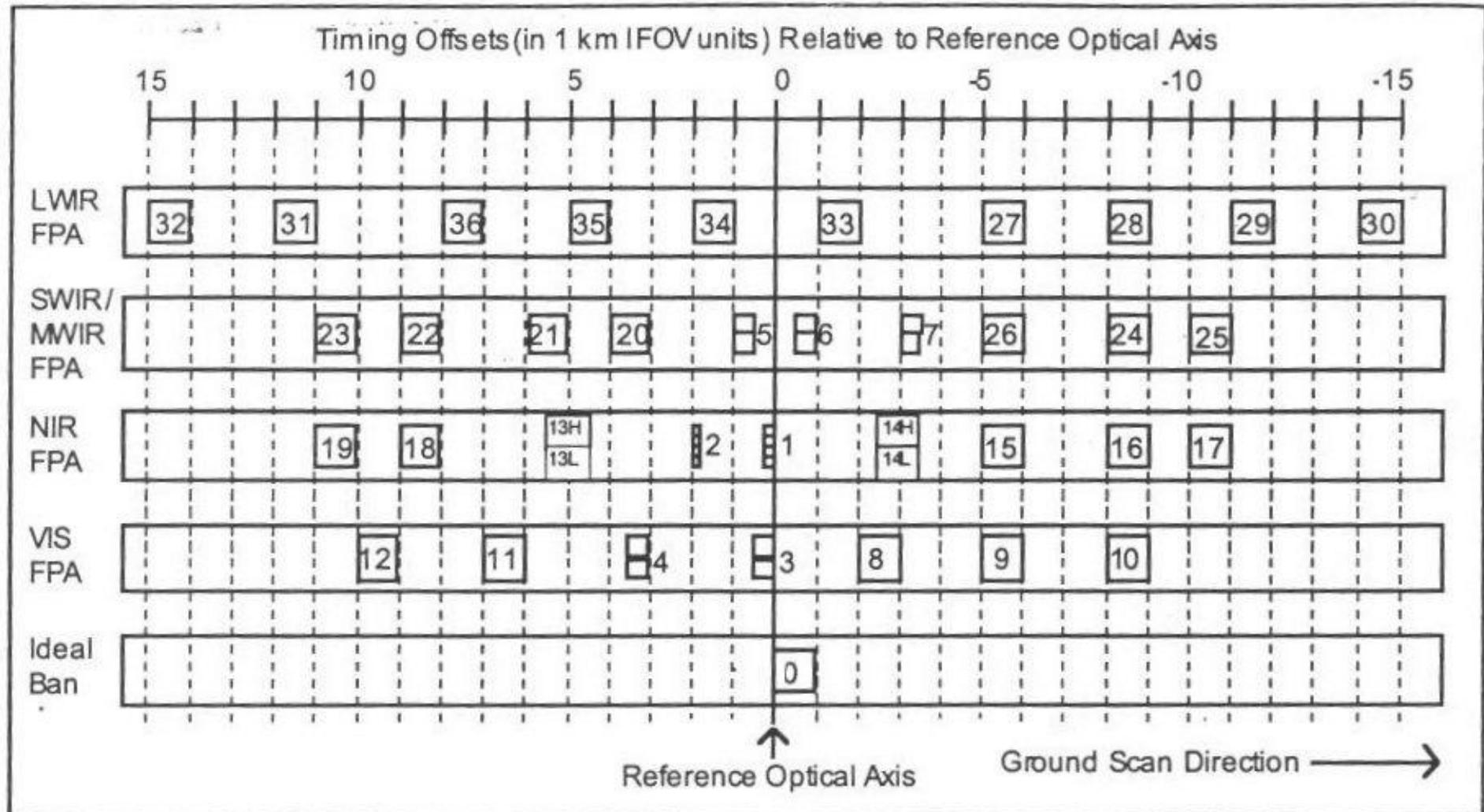
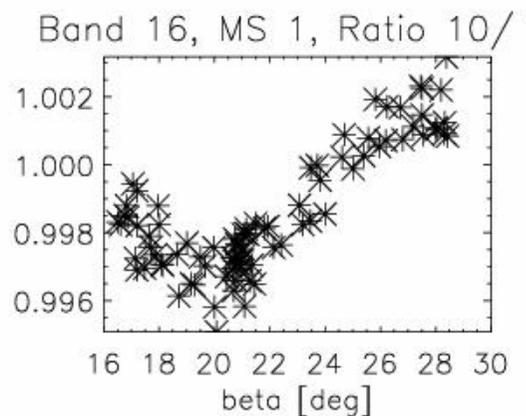
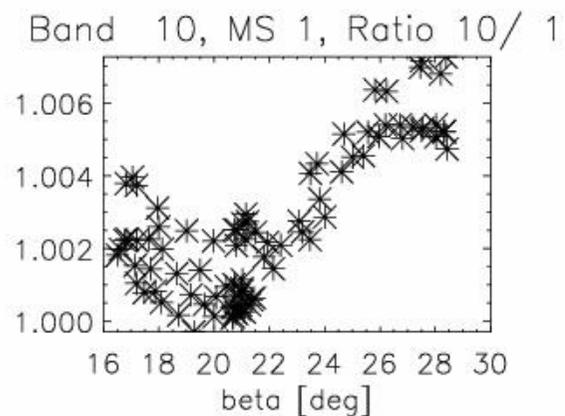
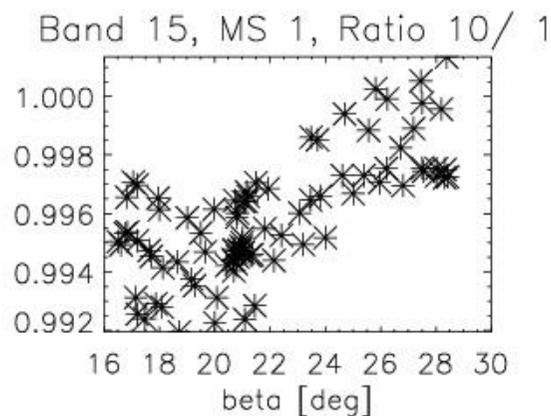
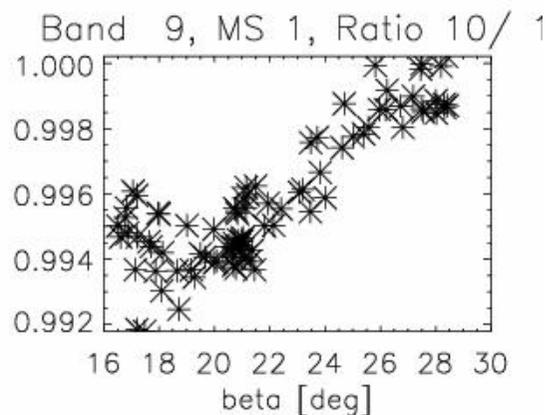
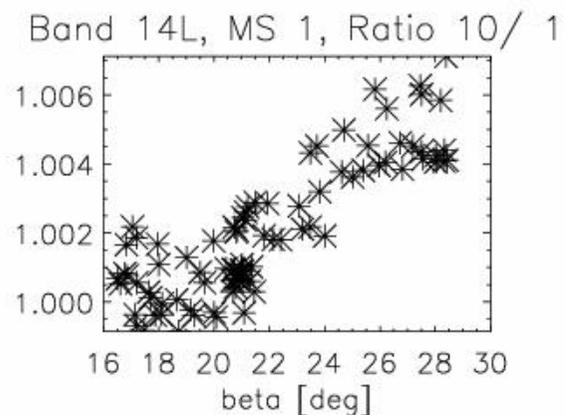
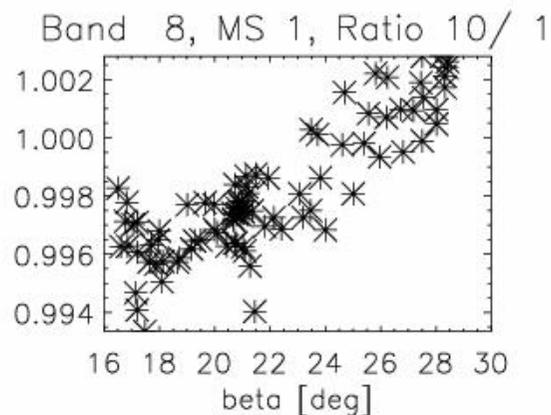
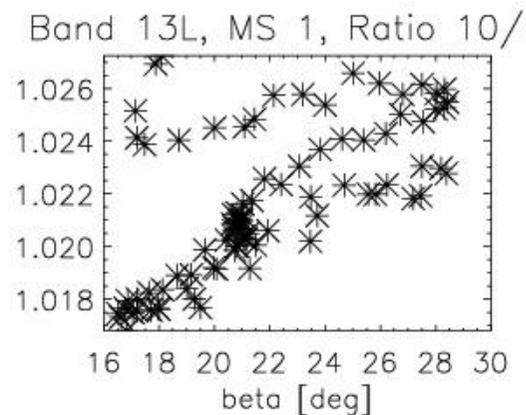
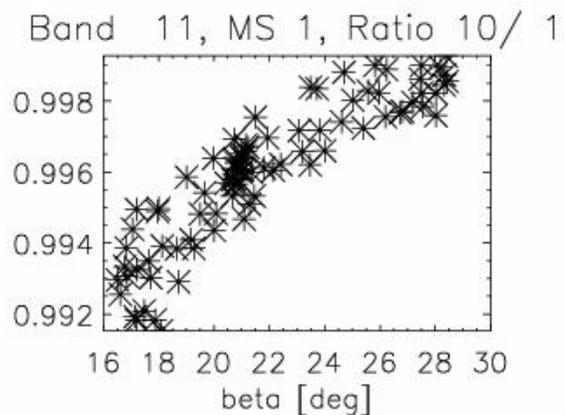
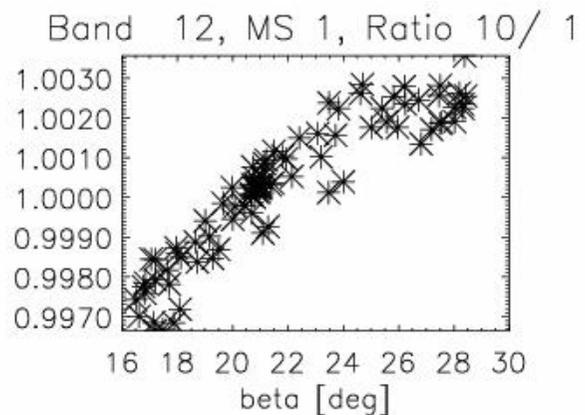


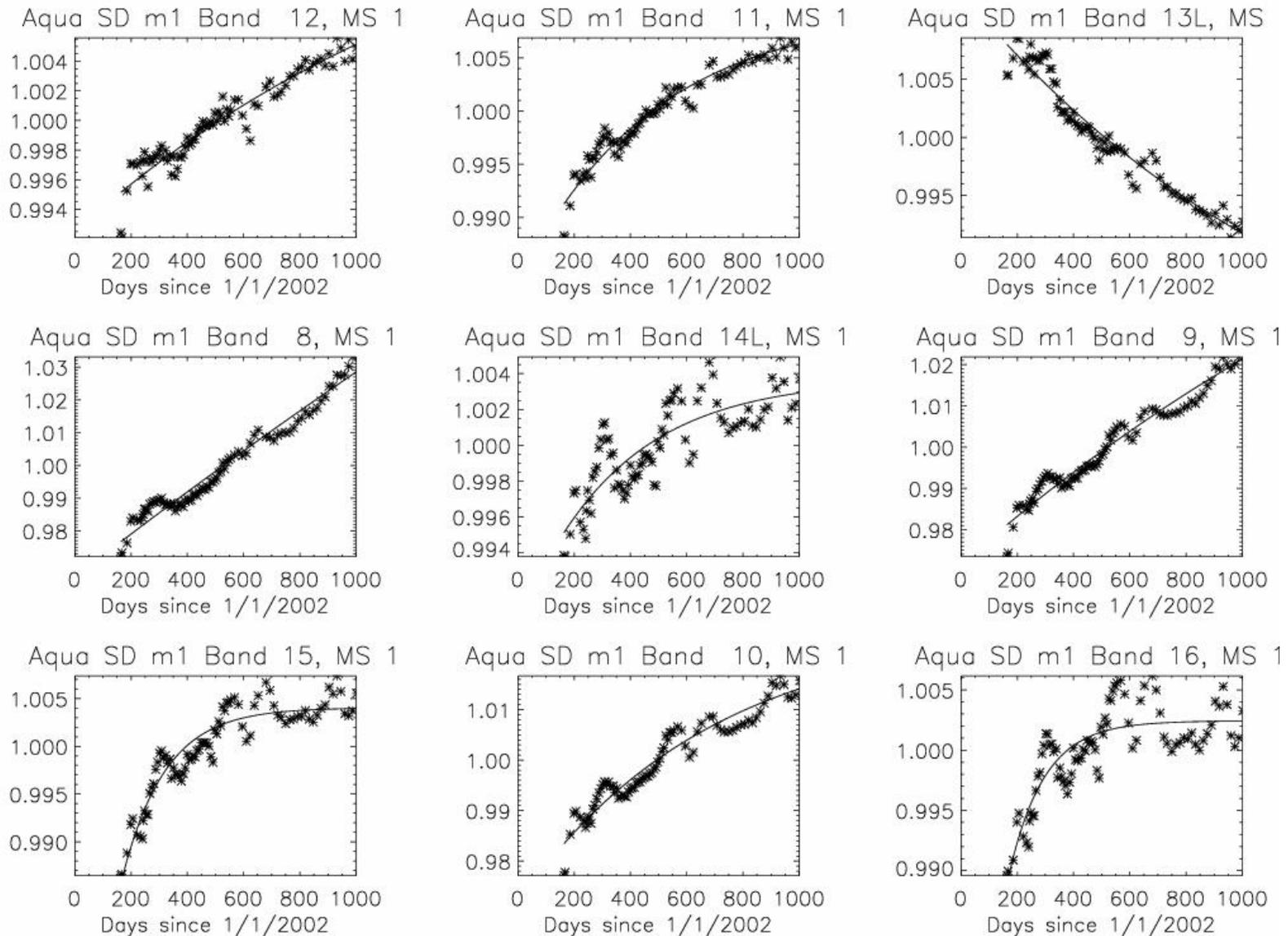
Figure 3-11. Offset of Each Band Relative to the Reference Optical Axis



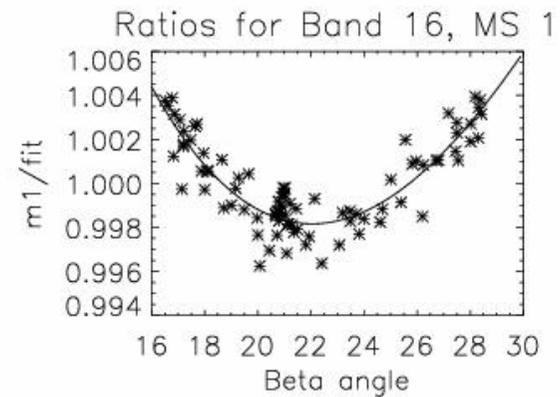
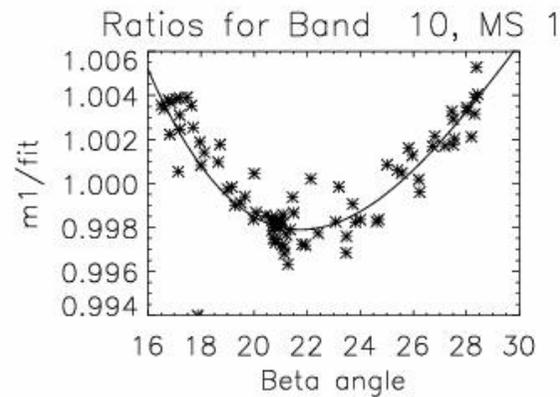
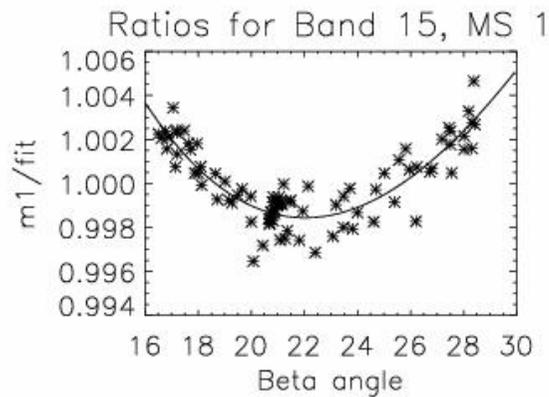
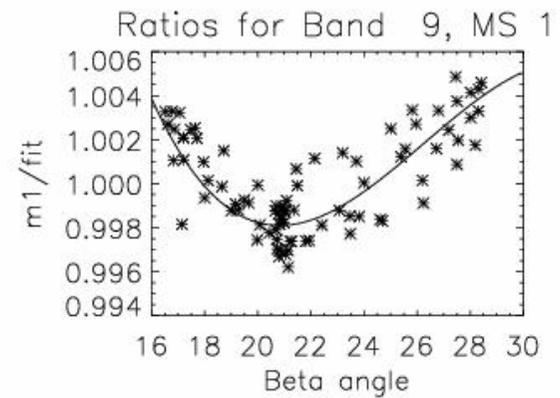
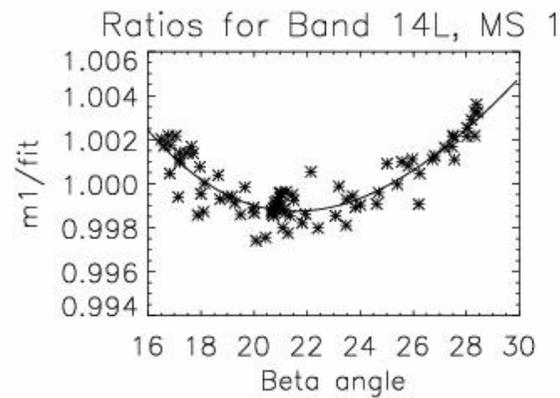
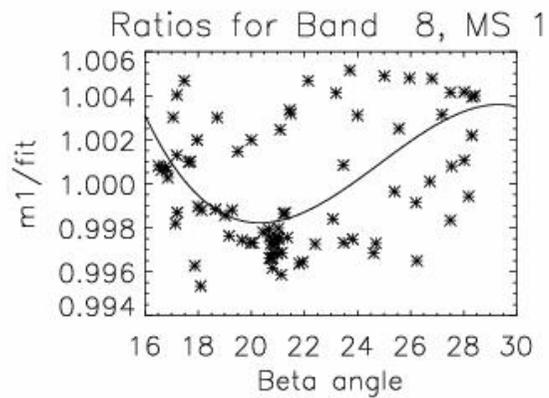
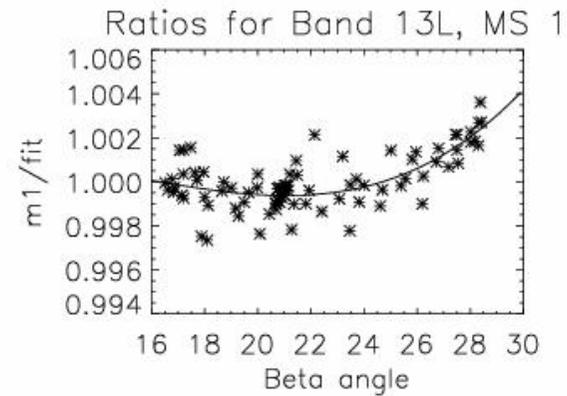
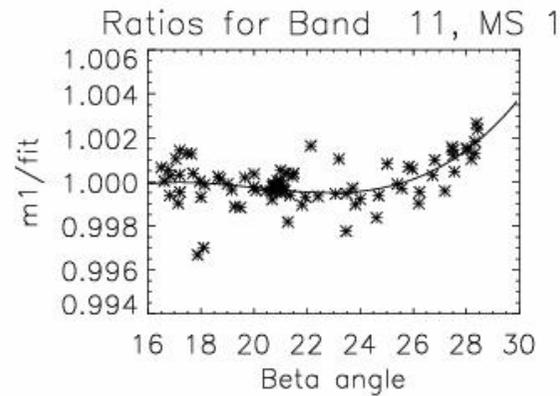
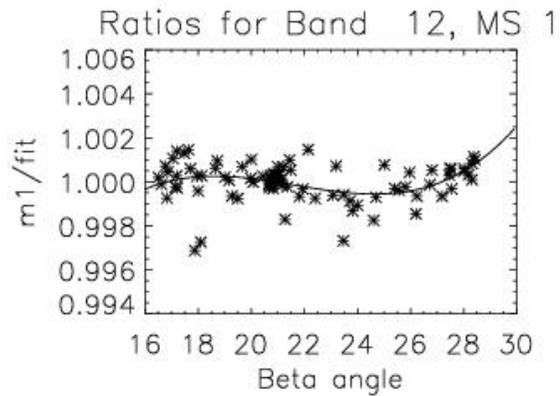
Conclusions:

- True vignetting function is detector dependent ($\sim 0.5\%$ effect)
- This detector dependence is probably band dependent ($\sim 0.2\%$ effect, determined by position on the focal plane)
- Open question: is the detector-averaged vignetting function also band dependent ?

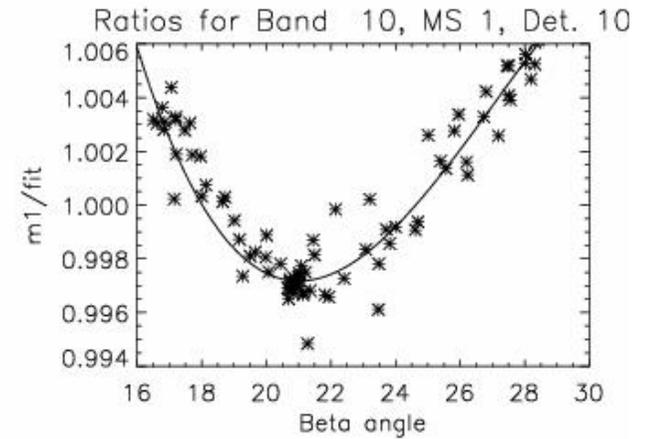
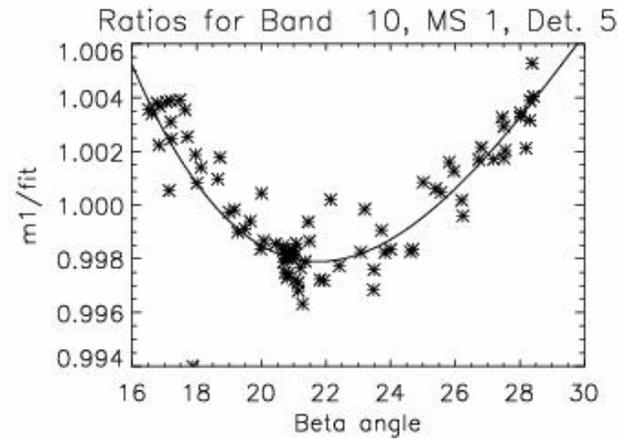
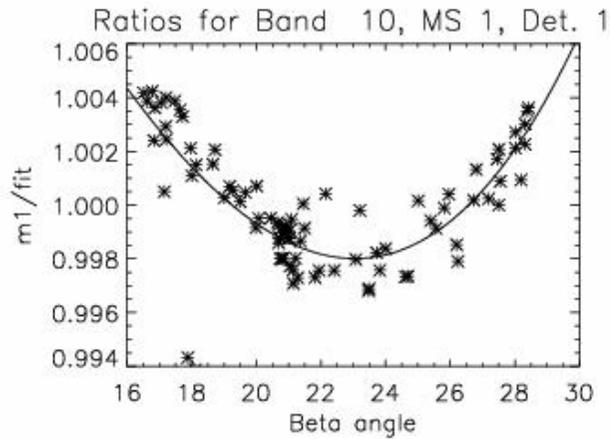
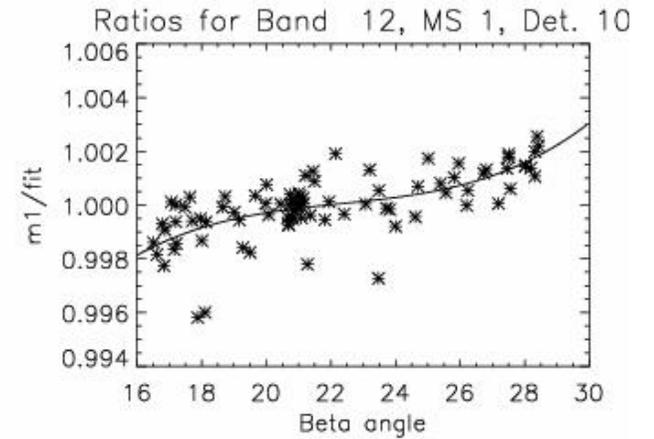
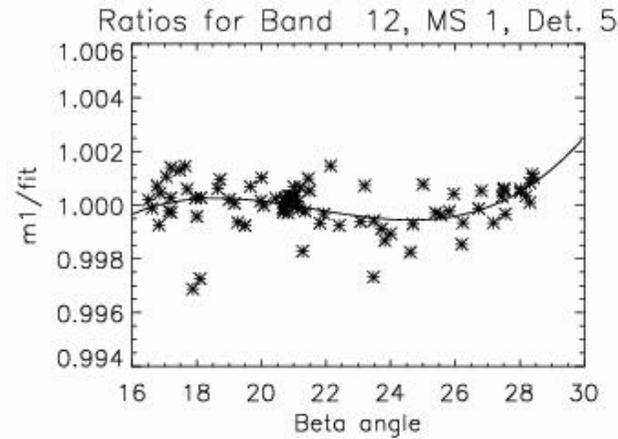
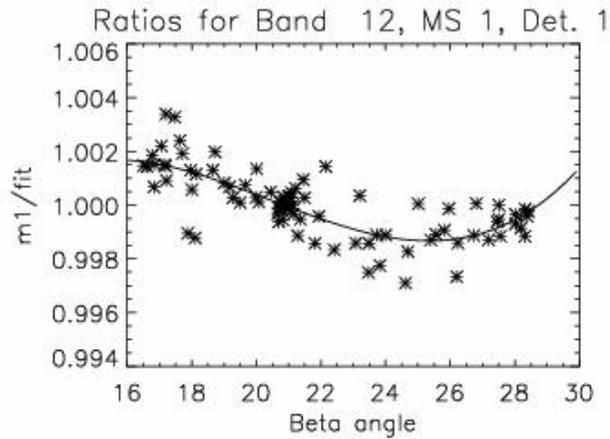
Assumption: exponential degradation of gains (inverse of m1)
(plot shows normalized m1 of detector 5 as a function of time)



Residuals from exponential degradation of m1, detector 5 (residuals fitted with 3rd order polynomial, plotted versus beta angle)

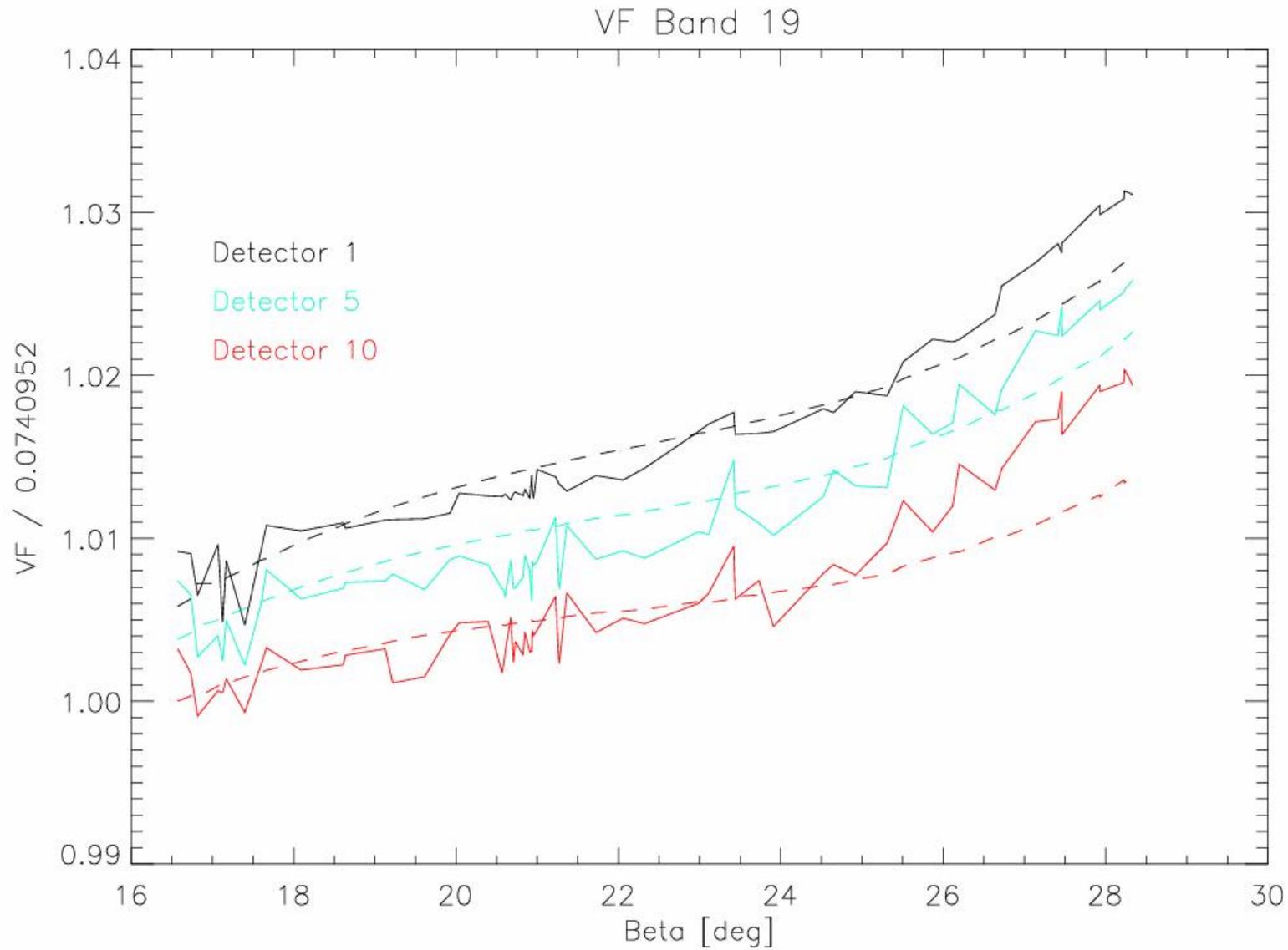


Residuals from exponential degradation of m1, detectors 1,5,10 (residuals fitted with 3rd order polynomial, plotted versus beta angle)

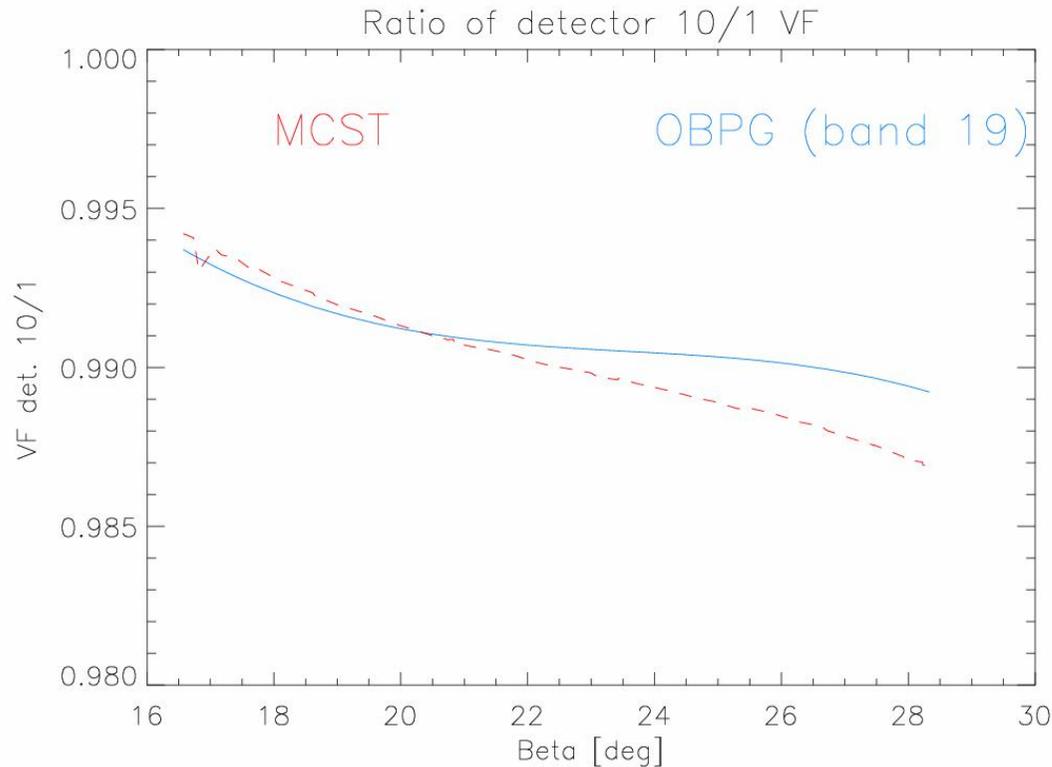


Part 2:
Results from on-orbit SD
measurements with non-ocean bands

Vignetting function: (dashed line: MCST, solid line: OBPG)



Detector 10/1 ratio from detector-dependent VF corrects detector ratio beta angle dependence...



... but makes striping worse !

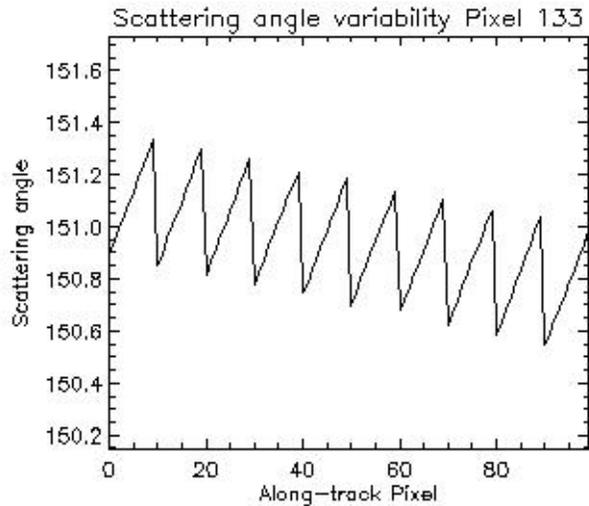
Part 3:
Detector-to-Detector Residuals
from Earth-View Data

Aqua detector/mirror-side dependency

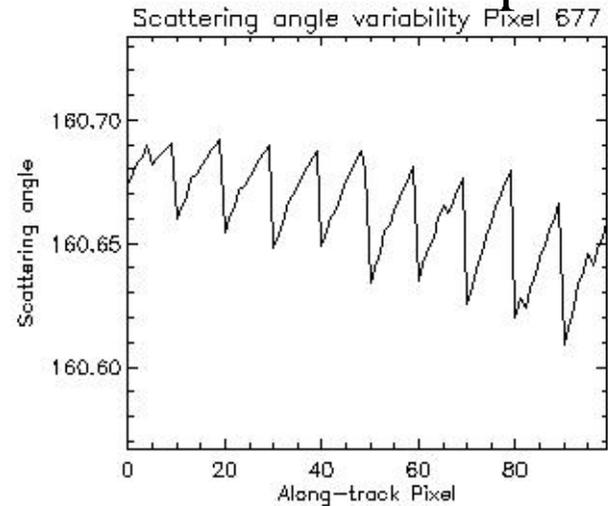
- Goal: quantify Aqua detector dependency for all ocean bands including the NIR bands for earthview TOA radiances (Lt's)
- How:
 - find runs of 20 pixels along the track which meet strict flag and low chlorophyll/AOT requirements
 - for each run calculate percent differences between the Lt at mirror side 1 detector 1 and the Lt's at the other pixels in the run
 - average percent differences for all the runs found

Aqua detector/mirror-side dependency – scattering angle

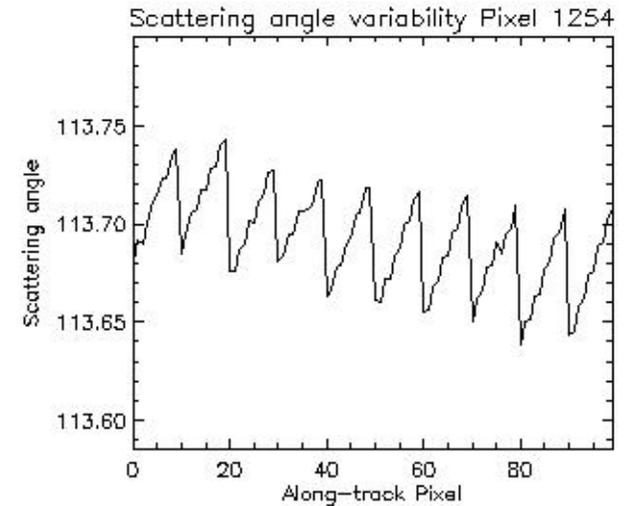
beginning of the scan



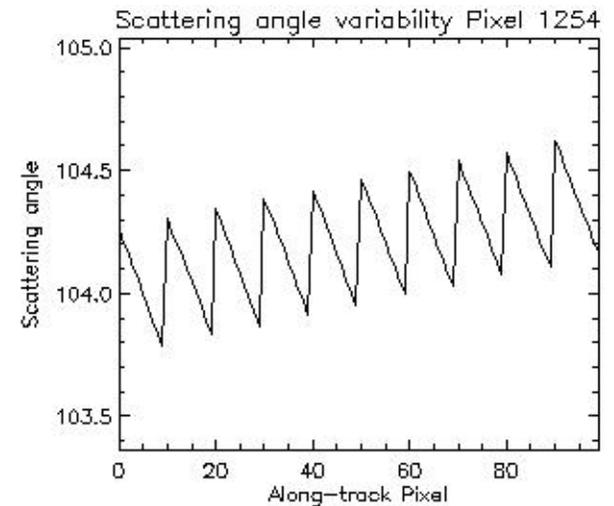
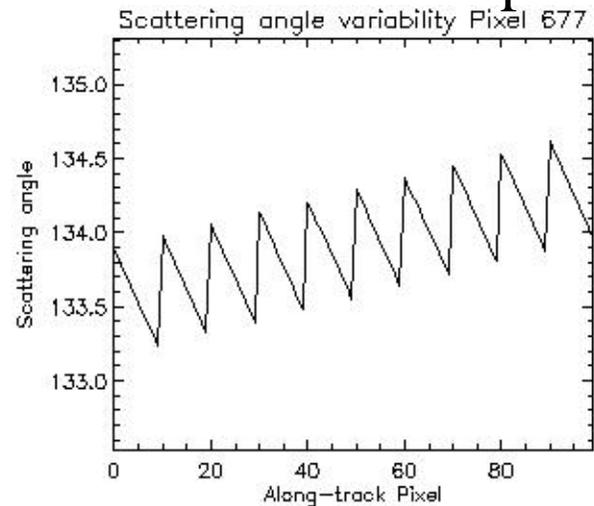
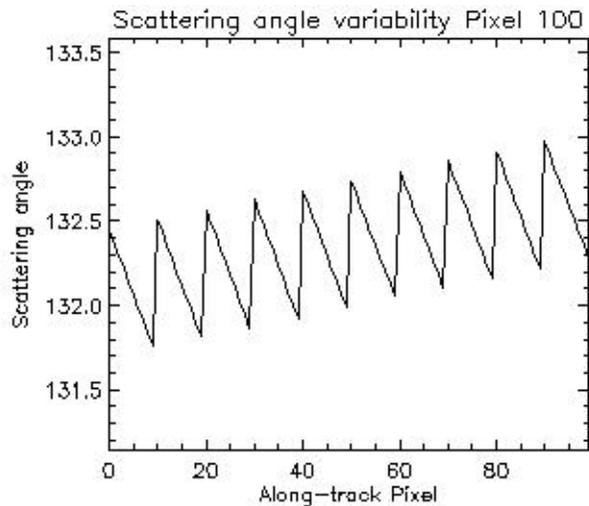
middle of the scan
Northern Hemisphere



end of the scan

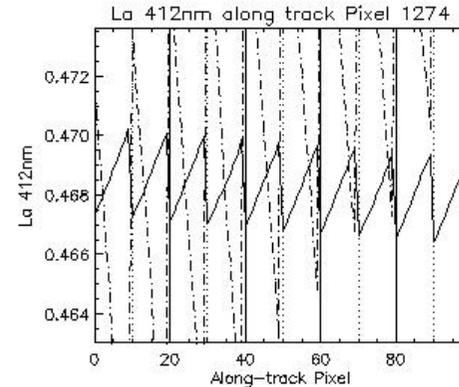
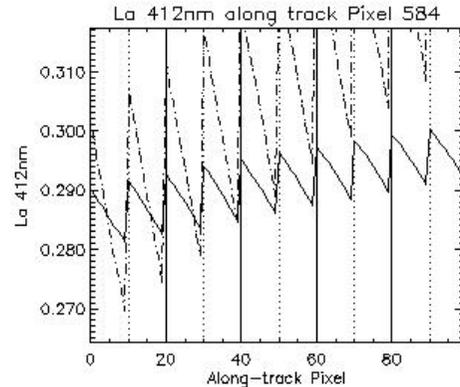
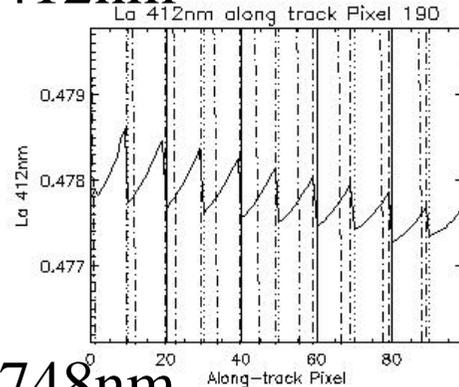


Southern Hemisphere



Aqua detector/mirror-side dependency Rayleigh and aerosol radiances

412nm

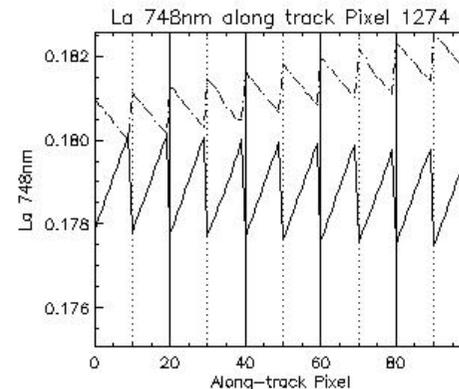
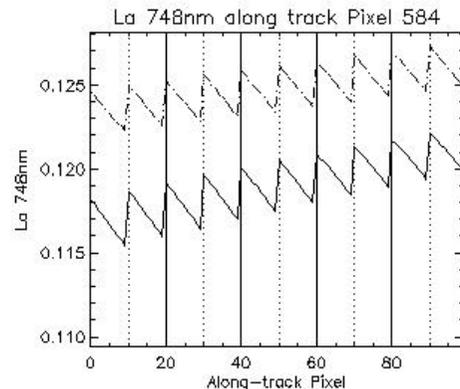
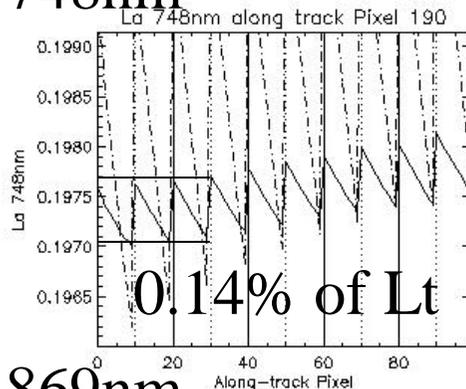


Southern Hemisphere

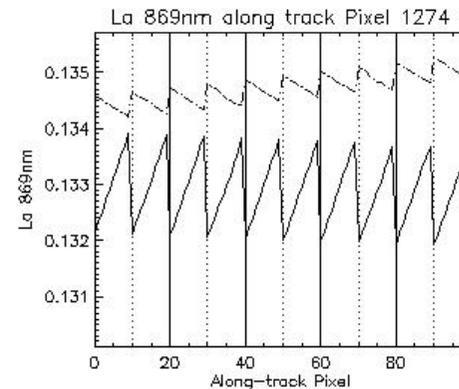
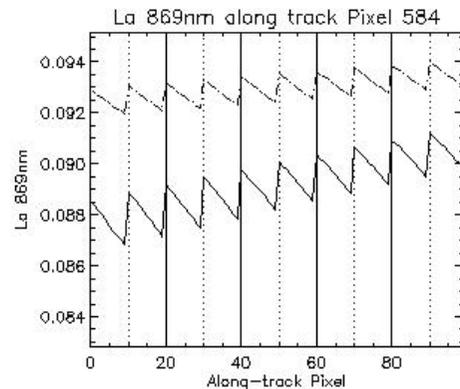
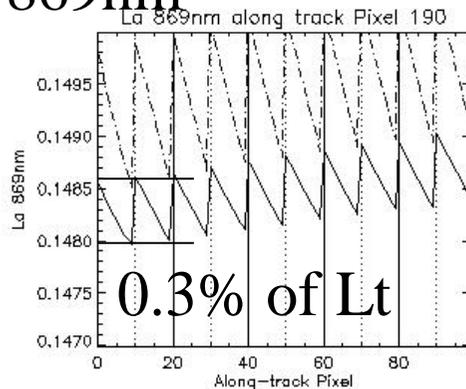
La - solid lines (aerosols)

Rayleigh - broken lines shifted down from original radiance (can correct for Rayleigh easily)

748nm

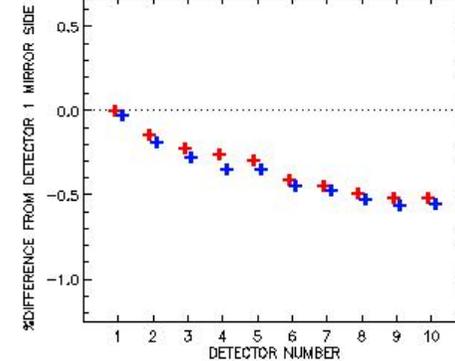
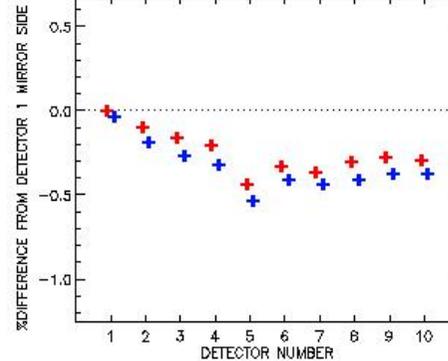
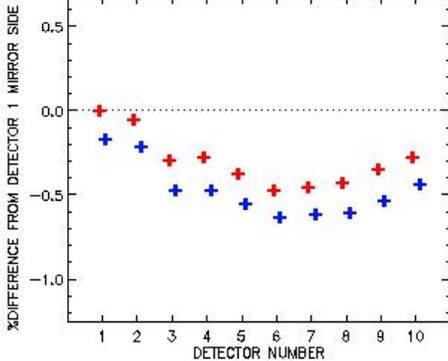


869nm



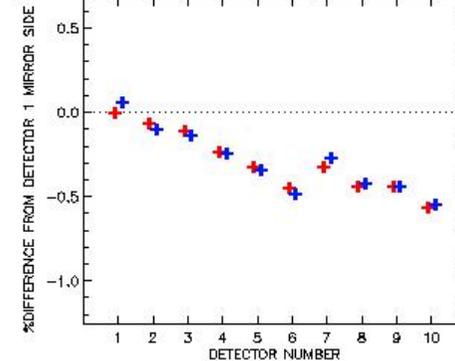
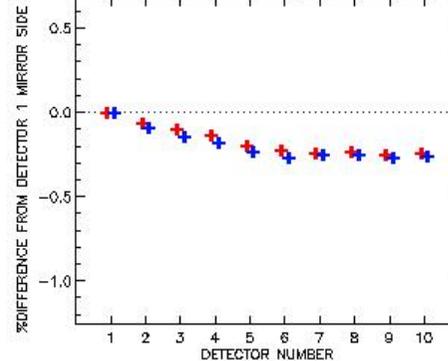
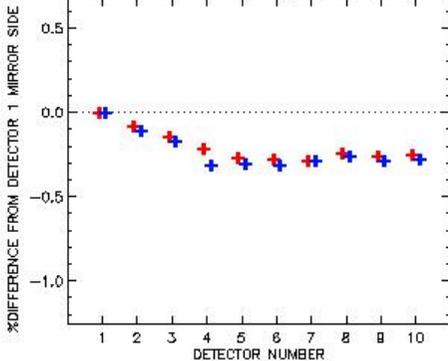
Aqua detector/mirror-side dependency – with Rayleigh, La and tLw correction

412nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar) 443nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar) 488nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar)

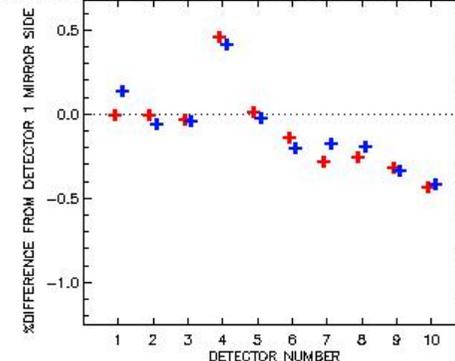
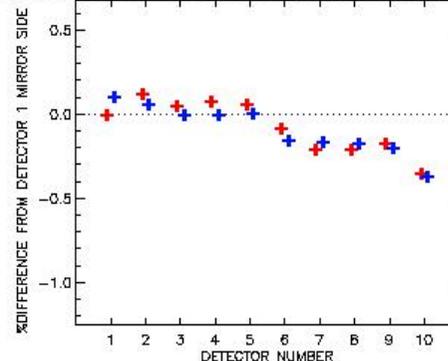
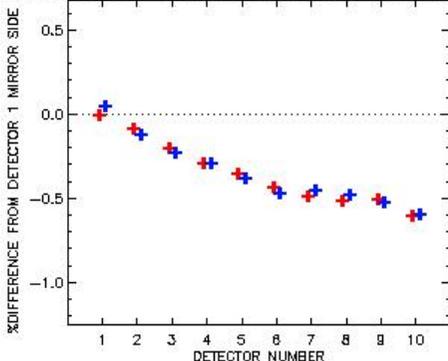


14 Aug 2002
dPOL < 0.2

531nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar) 551nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar) 667nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar)



678nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar) 748nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar) 869nm M1^RM2^B TOA dPOL<0.2 (LrLatLw Corr, Subsolar)



Aqua detector/mirror-side dependency – with Rayleigh, La and tLw correction

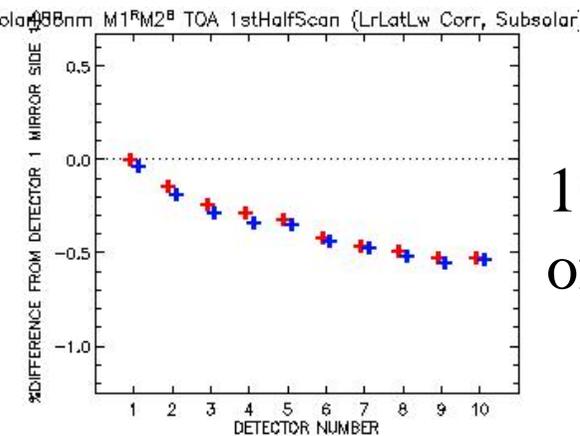
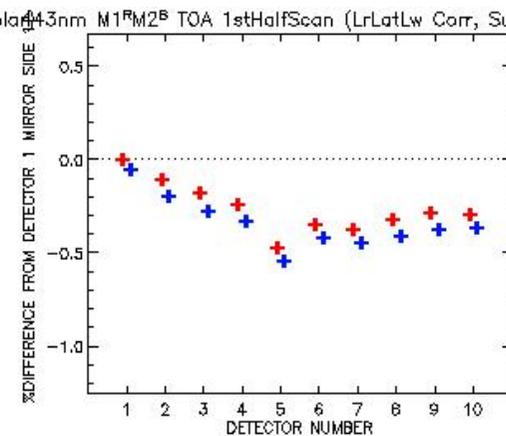
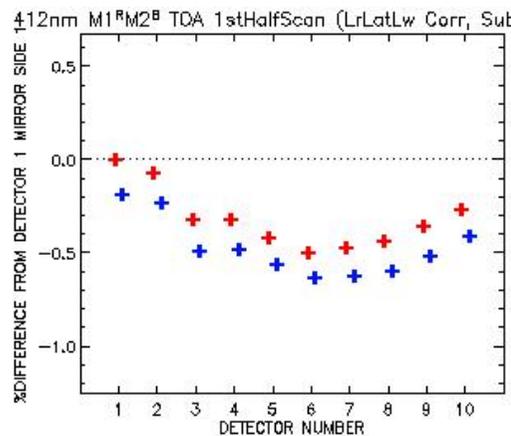
14 Aug 2002

no limit on dPOL

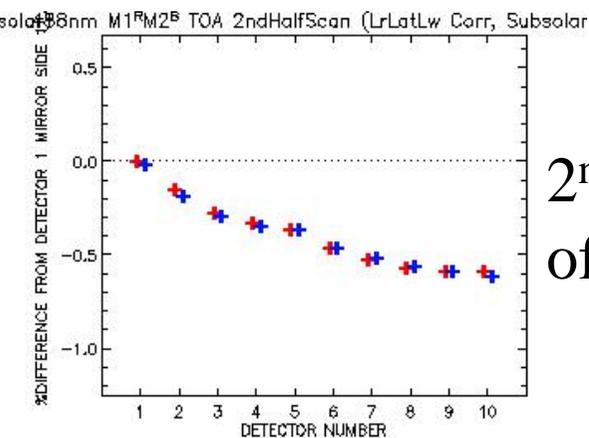
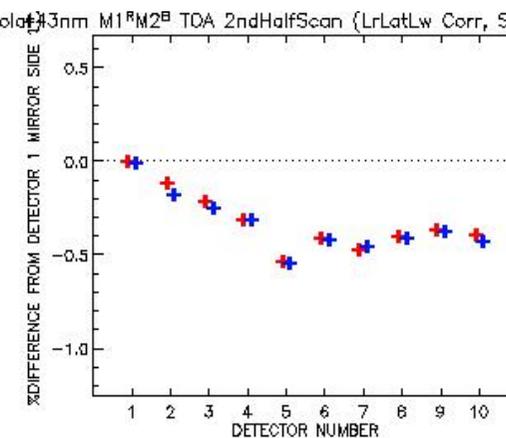
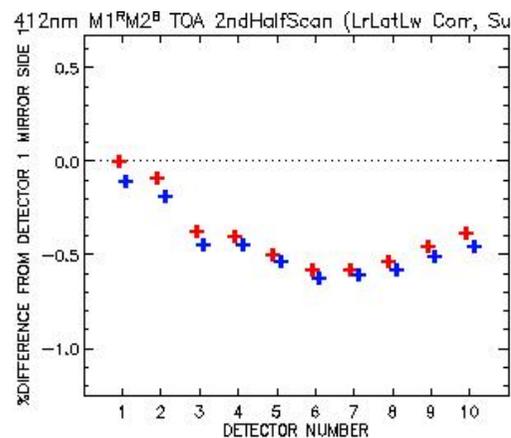
412nm

443nm

488nm

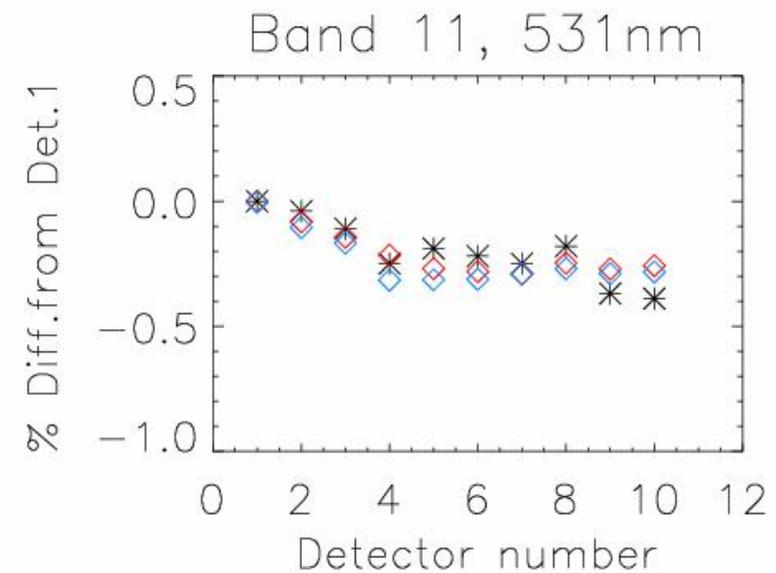
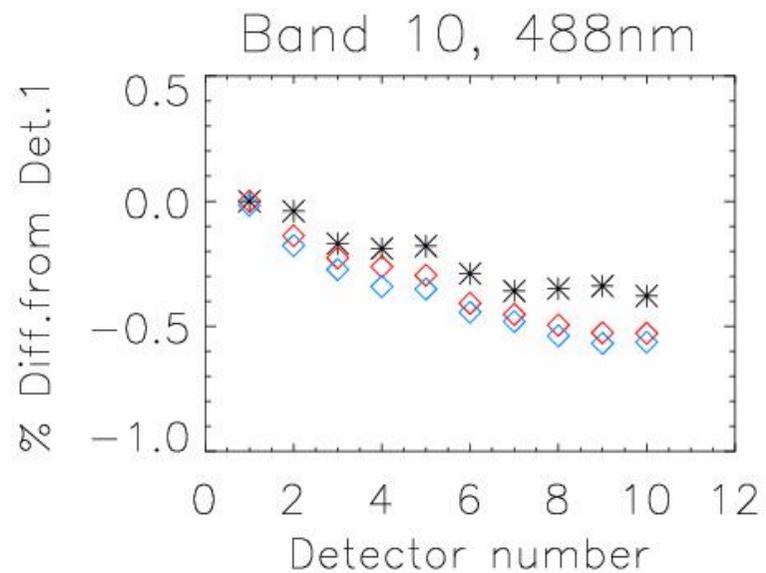
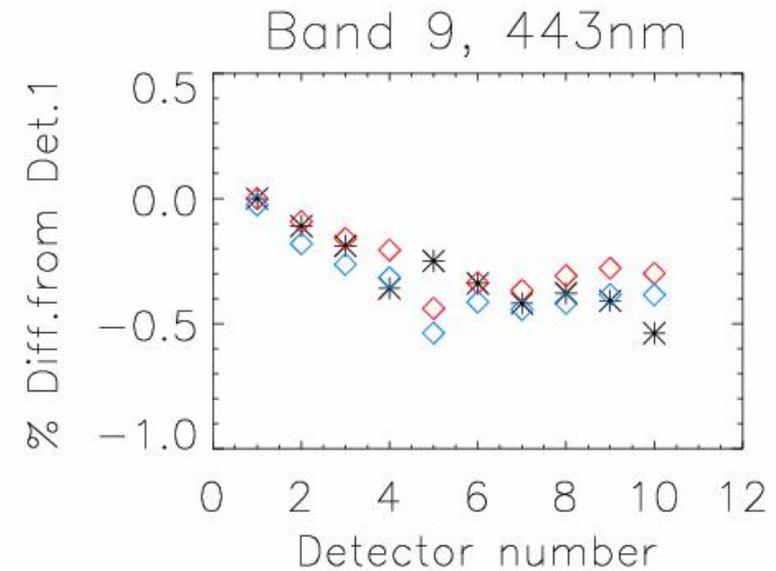
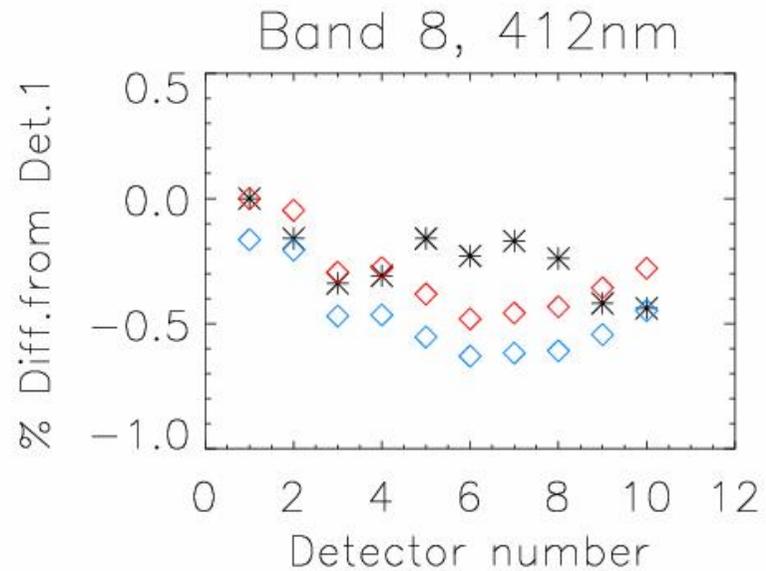


1st half
of the scan

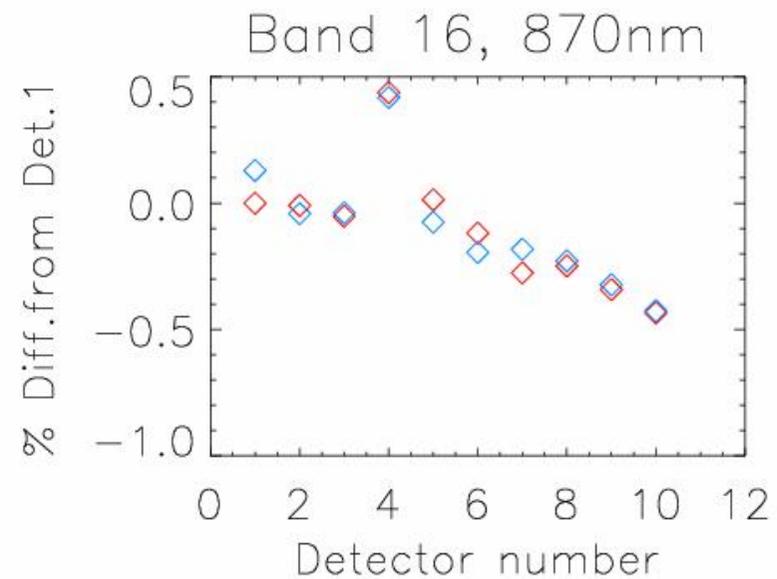
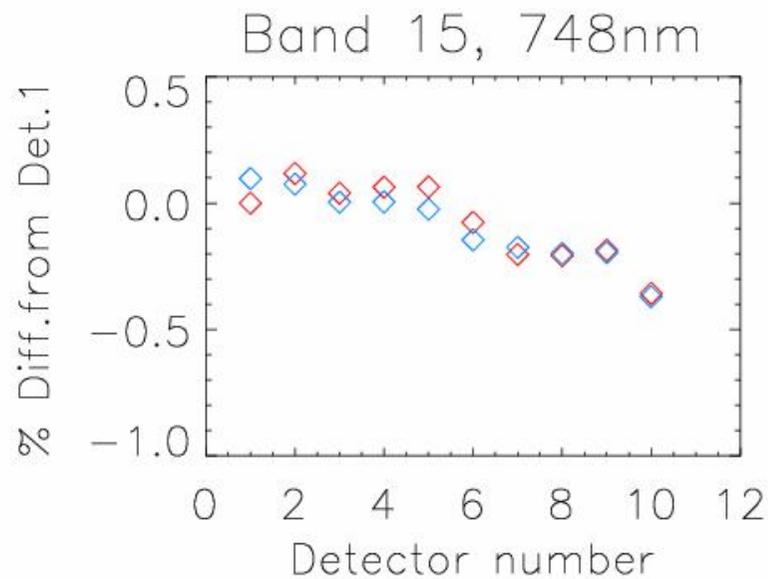
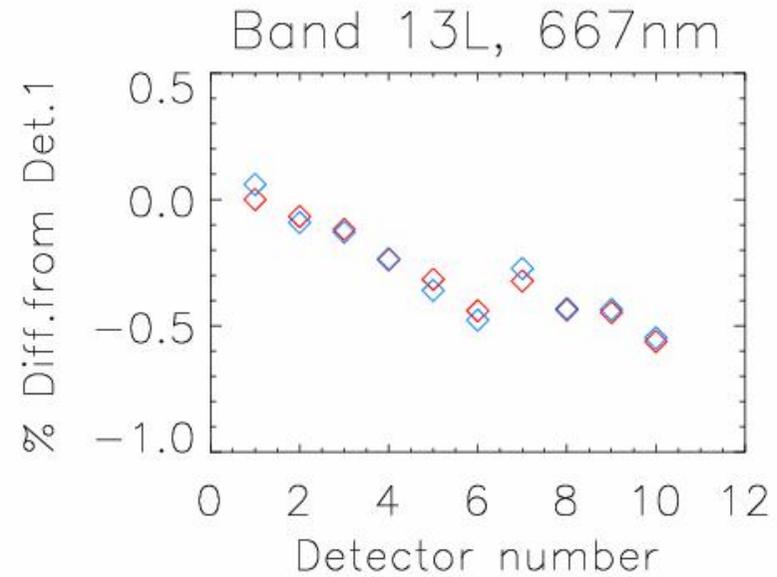
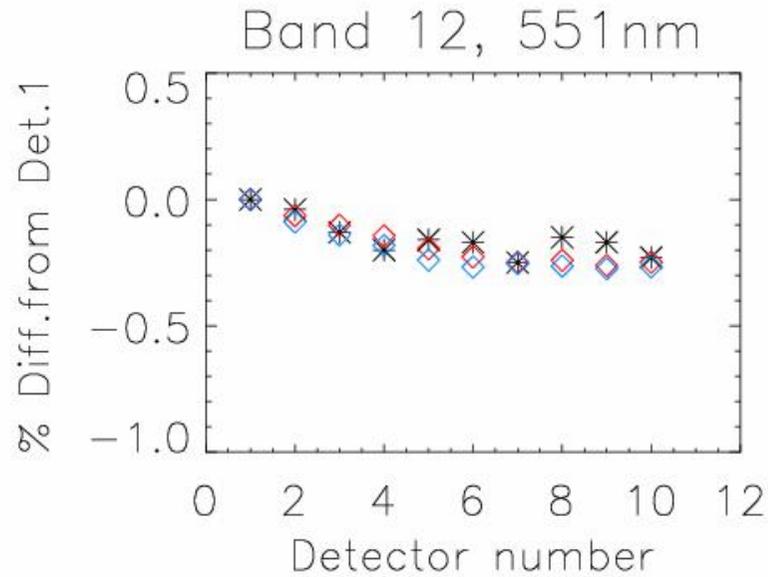


2nd half
of the scan

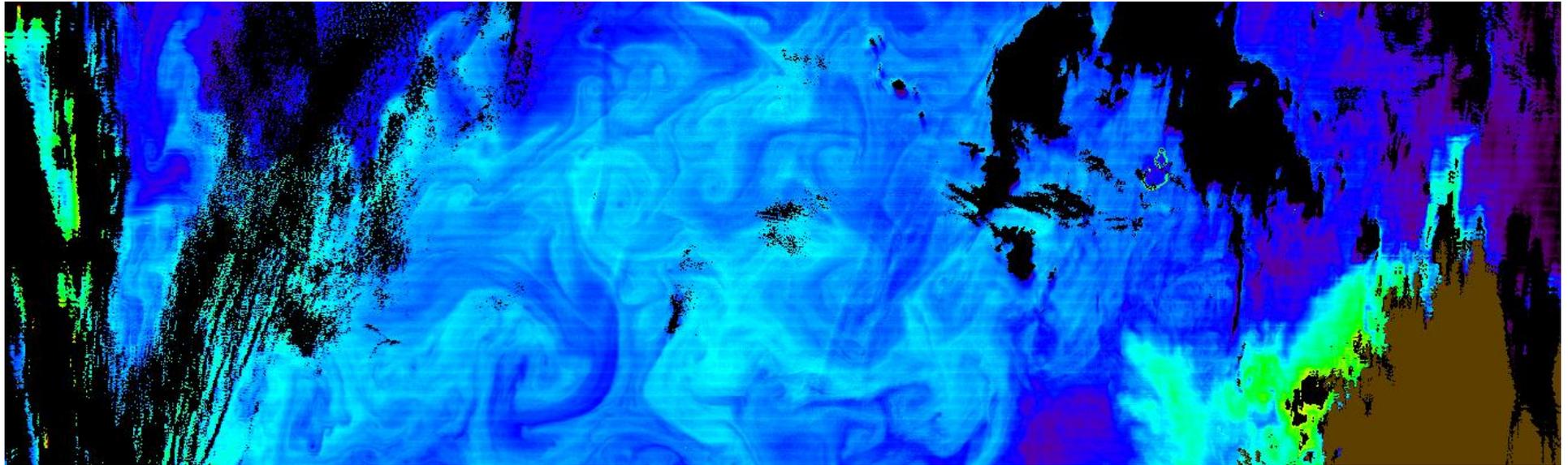
Comparison to lunar analysis of MCST (*):



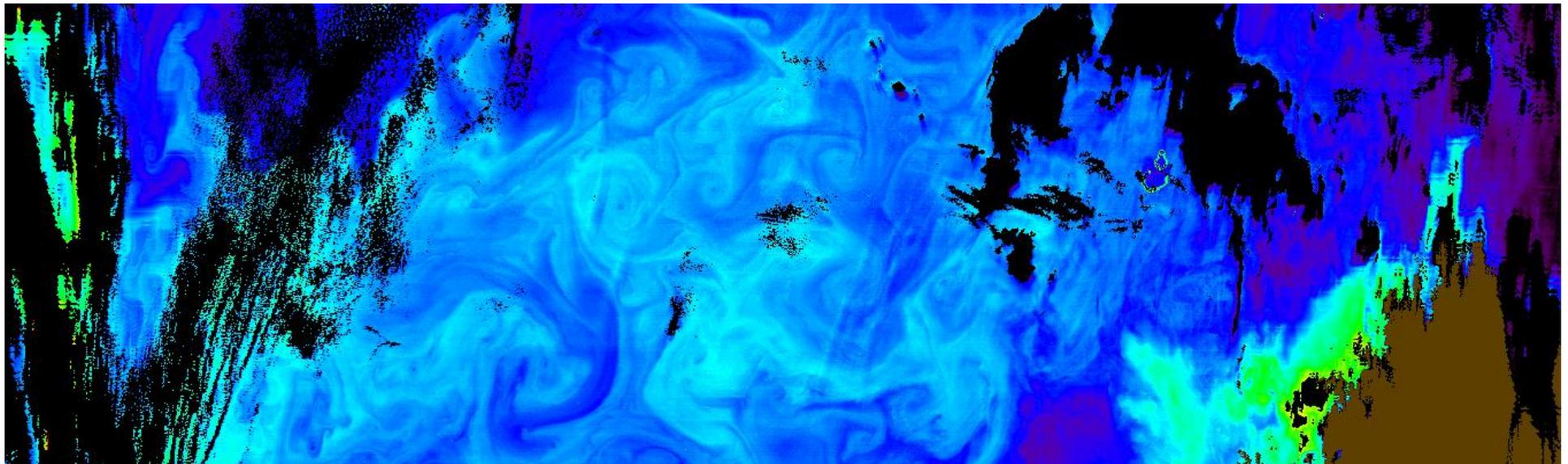
Comparison to lunar analysis of MCST (*):



MODIS Aqua nLw 412nm, before correction:



After correction:



Conclusions:

- **Corrections from TOA analysis significantly reduce striping**
- Corrections confirmed by lunar analysis
- Detector dependent vignetting function removes beta angle dependence in detector ratio, but increases striping
- Open question: what causes SD to introduce offsets between detectors ?